

# WEATHER.

Unsettled weather, probably local showers and thunderstorms tonight and tomorrow, warmer tomorrow. Temperature for twenty-four hours ended at 2 p.m. today: Highest, 77, at 2 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 68, at 11:30 p.m. yesterday. Full report on page 14.

Closing N. Y. Stocks and Bonds, Page 15

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TWO CENTS.

## APPEAL FOR GENERAL STRIKE TO BE CONSIDERED BY A. F. L.; INJUNCTION NOTICE BEING SERVED

### Hundreds of Locals Demand Support for Rail Unions.

### U. S. PREPARED TO GO FURTHER

### Gompers Raps Restraint. Lacks Power to Call Nationwide Walkout.

Though the American Federation of Labor has no power to call strikes, according to its president, Samuel Gompers, its executive council now Saturday will be asked to make appeals and demands from "hundreds of local unions" for the institution of a general strike to support the right of railroad unions now on strike.

"These appeals have come to me from all over the country, from those who imagine that I have power, or that the federation has power, to call a general strike," Mr. Gompers said. "They have been in the form of resolutions passed by trades councils, or by local unions, or editorially in labor periodicals. The executive council will be asked to consider them, though it cannot take action to call a strike."

### Preceded Injunction.

The resolutions and demands, Mr. Gompers declared, indicated a state of mind in labor circles more inflamed than ever before, and he considered them important to that extent. It was said that most of them came to federation headquarters before the injunction was issued yesterday in Chicago.

While awaiting evidence of the effect on the nation's crippled transportation facilities of the federal court injunction issued in Chicago yesterday against striking railway shopmen, the federal government, administration spokesmen declared, was prepared to take any further action necessary to bring about a restoration of normal conditions. Just what directions such action might take had not been revealed, but it was declared that the government was prepared to take any action which might be necessary to bring about a restoration of normal conditions.

Meanwhile, labor leaders here, viewing the injunction as an "outrageous" invasion of the strikers' rights, had declared their intention of ignoring it. The injunction, they said, was construed as interfering with what they conceived to be legitimate efforts of the strikers in maintaining their friends to win the strike. W. H. Johnston, representing as president of the International Association of Machinists, one of the largest groups of the rail strikers, declared the injunction would not cause the slightest abatement of efforts to win the strike, while Mr. Gompers asserted it was the federation's view that the injunction, which invaded constitutional rights, should be treated as "scraps of paper."

The government's injunction suit was still the dominant subject of informal discussion among officials and members of the Senate and House yesterday, and a great many of whom the action came as a complete surprise. Its discussion at a recent cabinet meeting is said to have developed a decided divergence of opinion as to its advisability, with the President, it was learned, leaning toward the first taking a position with those opposed to it, for a time at least, but later changing his mind and favoring the injunction. The President's position, it was learned, was that the government should take a position with those opposed to it, for a time at least, but later changing his mind and favoring the injunction.

### "Scraps of Paper."

Regardless of the injunction issued at Chicago yesterday, the American Federation of Labor will continue to raise funds and supplies for the railroads, and will seek every way to help them to bring about "an honorable adjustment" of their controversy.

Mr. Gompers declared the injunction was "outrageous" and that it was a violation of the constitutional rights of workers, and should be regarded as "scraps of paper." He said that the federation would continue to support the strikers with money and aid.

### Possible "Hornets' Nest."

Condemning the injunction, Mr. Gompers declared it represented "an attempt to suppress the voice of the workers." He said that the federation would continue to support the strikers with money and aid.

### Congress Refused Appeals.

"The President has twice sought from Congress legislation forbidding strikes," he said, "and Congress has refused to grant it. How is it prepared to go further by court order than can be done by legislation? If there is anything unlawful in the action of men on strike, they can be indicted, prosecuted and punished, if they do not stop the strike. They will use their own judgment."

### Injunction "Outrageous Thing."

"The injunction is the most outrageous thing—a process of the manufacture of radicalism and bolshevism in this country," Mr. Gompers continued. "It is a violation of the principles of liberty, the political principle which was led by Lincoln."

### D. C. POLICE READY TO PROTECT RAILS HERE, SAYS OYSTER

"The police are on the job" was the statement of Commissioner Oyster today when asked if the local authorities had taken any steps to protect railroad property as the result of the injunction obtained by the federal government at Chicago yesterday.

### INJUNCTION DEFIED BY D. C. STRIKERS

### Shopmen at Washington Terminal Continue Picketing Despite Mandate.

### AWAIT SERVICE OF ORDER

### Secretary of Union Declares Men Will Not Be Called Off Until Officially Notified.

Despite the drastic temporary federal order restraining striking railroad shopmen, their officers and affiliated bodies throughout the country from interfering with the operation of the railroads, the Washington Terminal strikers today failed to observe the mandate. Their leaders also served notice that the injunction would not be obeyed until a United States marshal or other official government agent served them with the injunction and interpreted its significance for the strikers.

### Ignorant of Meaning.

"I don't know whether an injunction is a newspaper or the part of a locomotive," he declared.

### Picketing, strictly prohibited by the injunction, was not slackened by the strikers today. Pickets were stationed at their regular posts around the Washington Terminal, and near the shops of the terminal and strike leaders said they would remain on duty until an official copy of the injunction is served on them.

### Not Believed Applicable.

Mr. Bridwell also pointed out that if the injunction is officially served on the local strikers it could hardly be made applicable to them, due to the fact that Supt. Tonge of the Washington Terminal has declared that the men who left their posts July 1, at the beginning of the strike, were no longer under his jurisdiction.

### Activity of Pickets.

The work of the pickets at the station, according to the guard, consists principally of keeping tabs on the arrival and departure of the trains. "They don't stop the radio, and forbid them using the ether," he replied. The American Federation of Labor has advised men in previous injunction cases to treat as scraps of paper those court orders which invade their constitutional rights.

### NON-UNION MAN KILLED.

Worker in Memphis Shot on Way to Work in Auto.

### ATR HOSE IS CUT.

Attempt to Move Freight Cars Dis-closes Tampering in Lynn.

### QUAKE WRECKS TOWN.

Loss of Life Feared at Taiboku, Northern Formosa.

### U. S. Acts Swiftly After Obtaining Injunction.

### ATTACKS GO ON IN SPITE OF BAN

### Derailing of Trains and Bomb Plots Reported, But Let-Up Seen.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, September 2.—The government acted swiftly upon the heels of its injunction action yesterday, in which Attorney General Daugherty obtained a temporary injunction to prevent unlawful acts in connection with the railroad strike.

Notice of the temporary enjoining order and the pending hearing September 11 on a permanent order, was served last night on John Scott, secretary-treasurer of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor.

### Deputies Ready to Act.

Some 5,000 deputy United States marshals throughout the country are ready to receive the notices on service. Fifty additional deputy marshals were sworn in at Chicago to aid in making service.

### Entire Force Active.

Blackburn Esterline, assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, remained in Chicago today, conferring with local federal officials in connection with enforcement of the order.

### A. F. of L. to Meet.

The life of the temporary injunction extends to September 11, when Judge W. J. Connelley said a motion for a permanent order.

### Shop Leaders Official Aid.

At the same time officials of the shop crafts asserted that the order would have no effect on continuance of the strike, as in a statement issued by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor strike leaders pledged to aid by their every power enforcement of the injunction against "lawlessness and violence" in connection with the strike.

### From the White House came the declaration that the federal government would not enforce the injunction order if it finds "that other steps are necessary."

### History repeats itself—the injunction order obtained by Attorney General Daugherty from the federal court in Chicago against the striking shopmen follows almost exactly the procedure of Attorney General Clegg in the Pullman strike of 1894.

### Question of Exemption.

It is true that Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders are claiming that the Clayton anti-trust law gave them



### ANTHRACITE PEACE WAITS ON PARLEY

### Operators Meet for Decision on Reopening of Mines in Pennsylvania

### MR. DAVIS ON HAND

### Result of "Public Mandate," Announced at Meeting, to Determine Action.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Members of the policies committee of the anthracite coal operators met here today to take final action on the proposal of United States Senators Pepper and Reed to end the long suspension in the hard coal industry.

### End Predicted Today.

Before leaving for New York to attend a textile strike conference, Secretary Davis repeated his Washington statement of yesterday that there is nothing in the situation to justify an increase in the price of anthracite coal this winter. Mr. Davis reported as saying there should be a decrease in prices.

### It is understood the proposition before the operators is whether to finally resume an arbitration and agree to a new contract, based on the wage scale, to run to next September or to April, 1923.

### Rankin Concedes Defeat

### HELENA, Mont., September 2.—

### PROTESTS TO LEAGUE.

### Germany Again Objects to French Troops in Saar District.

### ARMED GUARDS POSTED OUTSIDE CLINE'S JAIL

### Placed There "Because of Peculiar Conditions," New Jersey Sheriff Says.

HACKENSACK, N. J., September 2.—Armed guards were posted today outside the county jail where George Cline, player of John Bergen, movie daredevil, and Charles Scullion, Cline's brother-in-law, are imprisoned, charged with murder.

### Denies Ultimatum Delivered to Cuba

### State Department Says Rumors of Intervention Also Are False.

### ANXIOUS FOR REFORMS

### Acting Secretary Phillips Says U. S. More Interested, However, in Friendly Relations.

### Reports of popular excitement in Cuba as an outgrowth of negotiations between Maj. Gen. Crowder and the Zayas administration resulted today in a formal announcement by Acting Secretary Phillips of the State Department that "Gen. Crowder has not delivered an ultimatum to the Cuban government."

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### FRENCH PIN HOPES ON DEBTS' PARLEY

### Reply to Balfour Note Seeks Again to Drag U. S. Into Conference.

### WANTS DEBTS CANCELED

### Declares Obligation to America Was Purely Commercial Transaction.

### Believes Cancellation Just.

### The note reiterates the French view that general cancellation of the war debts is justifiable, and plainly intimates that the United States should participate in any general agreement.

### Drains a Distinction.

### The note draws a distinction between the debt to England and that to the United States. After explaining that part of the debt to America was contracted after the armistice through the purchase of surplus war stocks, and therefore was regarded as a purely commercial transaction, the premier continues:

### Tied Up to Reparations.

### The note declares that the reparations program can never be permanently disposed of until there is an agreement on war debts, and, without mentioning the United States specifically in this connection, plainly indicates that the United States should participate in such a general understanding. France was prevented from initiating such an agreement, it is added, only by the publication of the Balfour note.

### GEORGIAN ENDS LIFE.

### 1,766,118 Put To Death by Russian Cheka

By the Associated Press. LONDON, September 2.—A Riga dispatch to the Times says that, according to official bolshevik figures, the cheka executed 1,766,118 persons before being renamed the supreme political administration last February.

### MERGER OPPOSED; FIGHT ON SENATE

### Public Utilities Commission Renews Objections to Railway Combine Bill.

### RECONSIDERATION ASKED

### Senator Jones Blocks Measure From Going to House—Passage Comes Unexpectedly.

### Measure Blocked.

### Objections of Commission.

### Opinion of Mr. Ham.

### A. S. M. HUTCHINSON.

### Author of "This Freedom" and "If Winter Comes" has written a short story for the Magazine.

### Tomorrow's Star

### In Tomorrow's Star

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### 44-YEAR RECORD BROKE BY 5.16

### Homes and Sewers Flooded and Many Car Lines Tied Up.

### RESIDENTS MAROONED WHEN FLOOD BURSTS

### Deluge Centers Over City and Beats Down From Midnight to 8 A.M.

### Impairment of Car Lines.

### The greatest amount of damage and inconvenience was caused by a semi-paralysis of the city's street car system when the cable conduits were flooded and several of the busiest cars crawled along at snail-like pace.

### Families Are Marooned.

### A score or more of families were marooned in their homes today when waters from this morning's rain swept down on their community.

### There are about ten houses facing Atlantic street which suffered from the flood. Double that number on Yuma street were in the same predicament.

### Residents of the community expressed their indignation at the sewer system, depending on a network of ditches for drainage. A few of the houses on Adams street were threatened with water.

### Hundreds of commuters from Virginia reached their offices hours before dawn. In the city proper, however, conditions were little better. Few government workers got to their offices on time.

### Mud Washed on Lines.

### Freshets covered parts of the Chevy Chase line with mud and caused a complete tie-up for a while. Cars were run cautiously after crews had cleared away much of the debris.

### The base ball diamonds and tennis courts near Tidal Basin bathing beach were made more suitable for swimming than any other sport and the reflection pool in front of Lincoln Memorial was filled. Little or no

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)